Democratic National Convention of 1896. We are assembled here for the lofty, noble, patriotic purposes. Our earnest desire is to serve our country, and in the sincerity of that purpose we appeal to the great Judge of all hearts, and in appealing to that great Judge and to the great fovernor of all I introduce to you Bishop White of the diocese of Indiana."

The delegates arose. They remained standing, many with heads bowed, as Bishop White offered the prayer. The Bishop spoke of the great danger that threatened the nation and prayed that all prejudices should be taken away, and that the people should be taken away, and that the people and that they should discern between truth and faisehood, and honor and dishonor. It is another interesting fact to be recorded that during the prayer not a few of the delegates were so impressed that their eves became dewy, an evidence of intense emotions of their hearts.

CONVENTION CALL READ.

CONVESTION CALL READ.

Then came the ringing call to arms. This was read by ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite of Ohio. This call defines exactly why the sound-money Democrats held their National Convention in Indianapolis to-day. The call as read by Mr. Outhwaite was received with hearly cheers. It declared that the Democratic party during its whole history has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It has always insisted upon a safe and stable innoney for the people's use. The call goes on to say that the Democratic party has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation inviolate of the institutions established by the Constitution. The call further declared:

"These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a National Convention lately assembled at Chicago. The Democratic party will, therefore, cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to its fundamental principles. No majority of the members of that Convention, however large, had any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do

adhere to its fundamental principles. Ne majority of the members of that Convention, however large, had any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic Convention. The action taken, the tregular proceedings, and the platform enunciated by that body were and are so utterly and indefensibly revolutionary, and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true blemocracy, which should characterize a sound and partiotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats.

"For the first time since national parties were formed, there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the Democratic party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland; nor are there nominees for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States pledged to carry those principles into oracical effect. The faithful and true Democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered nor the people he deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith."

Mr. Outhwalte was constantly interrupted as he read by the cheers.

ROLL CALL STARTS ENTHUSIASM Then came an episode which furnished the delegates and the audience exactly forty-one occasions for enthusiastic outbursts. This was when Secretary Wilson called the roll of States for an answer as to the number of delegates represented. Forty-one States responded through their Chairmen, declaring that the delegations were full and solid. lows spoke up and answered:

and answered;
"All here."
Maryland answered;
"All here, heart and soul."
Missouri answered;

ssouri answered: A full delegation and harmonious." braska, Bryan's own State, spoke through its Chairman thus:
"Nebraska has a full delegation here, and there are a good many back of it."
It was the same all through the list. When New York was reached, and Danfel G. Griffin rose to speak for the delegation, an especially rousing cheer was sent up. Mr. Griffin annuanced. rousing cher was nonced:
"New York is represented here with seventy-two delegates and seventy-two alternates."
Ohlo shouted back to Secretary Wilson:
"We have the full forty-six delegates here for

"We have the full forty-six delegates here for sound money."
Oreson brought forth a wild how! when the Chairman for the delegation reared:
"We have a full delegation here for honest money, honest men, and honest government."
When Pennsylvania was reached the Chairman of the delegation oried:
"We have the full sixty-four delegates for the State and very many more would have liked to have come."

the State and very many more would have liked to have come."
South Carolina announced:
"A harmonious and unanimous delegation for sound money."
Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, the Virginias, and Washington all spoke up and announced a full representation.
When Wisconsin came along on the roll call, Gen. Edward S. Brarg announced:
"We have twenty-four delegates, the full number allotted to the State, and they are all Democrats."
The calling of the roll showed that forty-one States and all the Territories, except Oklahoma and Indian, were represented by solid and complete delegations.

and Indian, were represented by solid and com-plete delegations.

When Secretary Wilson made this official announcement there was another volcanic out-burst, and when quiet came Senator Palmer said: "The next business in order, I am told, is that remarks are expected from me. Words are silver, silence golden, and I shall call for the report of the Democratic National Com-mittee."

This was read by John E. Brennan of Wisconsin. It showed that in the Convention only the States of Wyoming. Utah. Idaho, and Nevada were without representations. The National Committee explained this by saving that communication had been necessarily slow, and the work of organization in those States had been retarded for the reason that little less than thirty days had been given for the sound-money Democrats to get to work. The report expressed the belief that the sound-money Democrats of these four States were just as heartily in accord with this Convention as the sound-money delegates who were present. The report ignored the Chicago Convention entirely when it recommended that "the rules of the last National Convention, which was held in 1892 [cheers], shall be used for the deliberations of this Convention. FOUR LITTLE STATES ABSENT.

shall be used for the deliberations of this Convention.

The report of the National Committee recommended ex-diov. R. P. Flower of New York as remporary Chairman of the Convention, and at the mention of Mr. Flower's name the delegates all rose and cheered until their throats were likely to split. They waved their handkerchiefs and swung the national flazs, and New York State and its chief representative gots welcome that made every son of the Empire State nighty happy. The personal ovation to Mr. Flower was especially gradifying to the sound-money Democrate, who have departed from the so-called regular Democratic organization of the State and come out for the bonor of the Democratic voters of the State.

GOV. FLOWER ON THE PLATFORM.

GOV. FLOWER ON THE PLATFORM.

Senator Palmer appointed Gov. Jones of Alabama and George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn to escort Mr. Flower to the platform. The delegates and the audience were still standing. They were shouting like so many calliopes. Senator Palmer and Mr. Flower grasped hands and remained in that position until the cheers subsided. Mr. Flower had a sprig of golden rod in the buttonhole of his coat. Senator Palmer announced:

"I have the honor of handing over this gavel to your temporary Chairman, the Hon. Roswell P. Flower of New York."

There was still another outburst and then Mr. Flower began his speech, the text of which will be found in another column. Those who have heard Mr. Flower speak during his public career said that this was the greatest speech he ever delivered. He took his time, and although he read the speech, every line in it was listened to intently, and scores of times he had to stop for the cheers. His declaration that this Convention was a notice to the world that the Democratic party had not surrendered to propulism and snarchy brought forth the first wild shouts. When Mr. Flower declared that not a man present was governed by sordid motives, for the reason that they were in no possible position to give or accept favors, there was a hearty expression of approval.

"We are here became we love the Democratic party," shouted Mr. Flower, "and because we love our country,"

That sentence brought down the house. It is Mr. Flower's opinion, as expressed in this speech, and it is substantiated by the observations of those who have been traveiling around the country, that the Chicago and St. Louis platforms of regoldation have aroused the keenest interest in the campaign and the highest and most intense patriotism against them, and, moreover, that the national honor is aroused.

"The real issue in this campaign," cried Mr. Flower, "is the lessue of patriotism." (Cheers, As the New York statesman proceeded and declared that this hattle throuved the integrity of the party and of the Go

Bryan as "ambitious, unsteady, and unsafe," (theers.)
Proceeding, Mr. Flower told how Mr. Bryan Was an unified man, "a demagogue, a word juggler, and one who represented a restless mob who are little more than incendiarles." Then, in ringing tones, Mr. Flower declared that those who advocated the Chicago platform were not Democrats and had no claim on Democrats. In speaking forther of Bryan Mr. Flower pointed out what all knew to be true, and that Is that when Bryan made that lamentable failure in Madison Square Garden in New York city he fluigh his attempted logic to the winds and started out a new style of oratory. From the tail end of a ratiroid cur livram, as Mr. Flower well pointed out, has been flinging political and social firebrands, and that he is attempting to incite suployee against employer. Then, with uplifted hands, Mr. Flower solemniy said:
"May God prevent this incendiary work." (Cheers.)

[Cheers.]
Further on in his speech Mr. Flower recalled how foreign critics and foreign statesmen had said that the great republic of this continent could not long endure because of the universal franchise, and the belief that the fealousies and envise of the less fortunate citizens would

eventually array class against class. Mr. Flower believed that all could depend upon the solid patriotism of the American people in this campaign to disprove these assertions, and after he had pointed out that Bryan was little more than a quack doctor with false political theories, Mr. Flower proceeded to state facts and figures which will form an admirable campaign document. FLOWER'S VALUABLE FACTS.

and figures which will form an admirable campaign document.

FLOWER'S VALUABLE FACTS.

In this part of his speech Mr. Flower certainly was instructive, and his expressions and facts were of the strongest character and embedded valuable common sense. He told of the severe competition with which every man and every enterprise in the United States for the last twenty years had been confronted, both at home and abroad. He told of the great depreciation of incomes from bond investments, and he pointed out the great depreciation for fine the farmers and the wage carners had benefited more than other citizens.

In all that Mr. Flower said he brought official figures to substantiate his remarks. It was a strong, masterly, and highly valuable speech, and it will be read by the propile who have taken an earnest interest in this campaign and who wish to ascertain the truth. It battered down the false and misleading statements of livyan and his fellow revolutionists. It battered down the falsacious arguments advanced by the demagogues of the Tillman and Altgeld stripe. It told in straightforward and honest language the exact facts of the situation, and when Mr. Flower finished, the rolling cheers that ascended were testimony of the appreciation of the delegates and the audience.

The band played the "Fing of the Free," and, while the delegations were handling up the names of their representatives on the committees on Credentials, Rules, and Platform, the band played. The Pilgrims' Chorus' from "Tannhause."

In every way the first session of the Democratio National Convention was a success. There was not a flaw in the proceedings; not a cridicism was heard of anything that was done. It was an earnest and keenity appreciative body of men, and the seeds sown in this first session of the Convention was short, but it was even more enthusiastic than the morning session. Senator Palmer and temporary Chairman Flower were cheered loud and long when they came in the estimation of Democrats, find root and bear abundant fruit in the s

A CONTEST PHOM CONNECTICUT.

A CONTEST PHON CONNECTICUT.

The committee had one coutest to deal with, that was in the State of Connecticut. There were two delegations from Connecticut, one of which had the credentials from the State Committee of that State, and this one the National Committee had recommended should have the seats in the Convention. The committee advised that the recommendation of the National Committee be accepted. The report of the committee was adopted with cheers.

A resolution was passed making the badges of the Chicago marching club and the Alabama marching club good for admission to the hall during the Convention. Then the call was made for the report of the Committee was not ready. Temporary Chairman Flower said that he thought the delegates would enjoy listening to Dr. Everett of Ma-sachuseits while waiting for the report. Dr. Everett's name was greeted with wild applause by the Massachusetts men. They jumped up in their seats and waved their flower was greeted with wild applause by the Massachusetts men.

Dr. Everett of Ma-sachusetts while waiting for the report. Dr. Everett's name was greeted with wild applause by the Massachusetts men. They jumped up in their seats and waved their flags and swing their banners. The Doctor's speech was not a long one, but it was a mighty good sample of the old-style oratory, and from the time he started talking until he sat down the crowd was in an uproar. He won their favor first by saying:

"I will not say fellow Democrats, but fellow patriots and fellow Americans."

Dr. Everett said that Massachusetts had sent a delegation to the Convention to assist and strengthen her sisters of the South and West in repelling the Anarchist and Populist invasion. He said that the East and North had been told at Chicago that they were to have no part in this election. Then he sailed into the Popocratic Convention. He said that Massachusetts was standing for the credit of the country. Massachusetts was for paying her debts in full without stealing and without repudiation.

"She is here." he shouted, "for sound money; yes, and that sound money the money we have always had, gold. Massachusetts is for gold. The Democracy of Massachusetts knows no distinction between the rich and the farmer and the manufacturer. She knows of no distinction between the man that raless wheat and the man that takes it to the market. She knows of no distinction between the capitalist and the East and the West."

DR. EVERETT STIRS UP ENTHUSIASM.

As he made this declaration the veil that

DR. EVERETT STIRS UP EXTRUSIASM.

As he made this declaration the yell that went up was enough to raise the root. It was followed by the whole Convention leaping to its feet waving hats, canes, and handkerchiefs, acreaming at the top of their lungs, and all half wild with enthusiasm. In the midst of the excitement the band played the "Star-spangled Banner," and the crowd stopped cheering and began singing it. The demonstration lasted several minutes. Dr. Everett then said that Massachusetts was not there pledged to any candidate, though two months ago she had a candidate whom she would have been proud to present. Then he culogized the late William E. Russell. He concluded his address by asserting that the Democrate who were with the wound-money men were fighting that the United States might stand among her sister nations "undimmed in honor and unshaken in credit," and the enthusiasm brake out again.

There were more shouts for Bynum and John P. Irish and Senator Vilas, but the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready to report. It named Senator Donaldson Caffery of DR. EVERETT STIRS UP ESTHUSIASM.

on Permanent Organization was ready to report. It manued Senator Donaldson Caffery of Louislana as permanent Chairman, John R. Wilson of Indiana Secretary, and made the temporary Sergeant-at-Arms permanent. It recommended that steps be at once taken to be a substitute of the National Democratic party a permanent organization, and that the National Committee to be elected here be authorized to call future National Democratic Conventions and to perform all the duties that a National Committee usually performs.

SENATOR CAPPERY SPEAKS.

a National Committee usually performs.

SENATOR CAFFERY SPEARS,

This report was unanimously adopted, and Senator Caffery was excerted to the chair by Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota and Delegate Williams of Pennsylvania. Senator Caffery's speech in full will be found elsewhere in This Sun. His affirmation of the ancient principles of the Democratic party was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His declaration that this was the first Democratic Convention since 1892, also aroused the echoes. He talked as though he meant every word he said, and his audience was with him from first to last.

When he had finished there were calls for John P. Irish. Mr. Irish was on the piatform, and as he stepped to the front he received an ovation. He had not been talking five minutes before he sailed into the Pepperar Convention. He declared that it had filehed the name and debauched the principles of Democracy, and had substituted for its principles a creed and faith which the Democratic party had opposed in politics since the beginning. He talked about President Cloveland being the personification of all that was good and beautiful and he grew so eloquent during that part of his speech that he sneezed. He denounced the Republican party as well as the Popocratic party. He said the Popocrats and the Populists denounced McKinley as the candidate of the syndicates and the monopolles. He dedeclared that Bryan was the azent and the commercial traveller of a band of syndicates and monopolles of America and Maxico, worse even than those represented by Mr. McKinley, His designation of the Boy Orator as a silver syndicate, commercial traveller, and travelling salesman for the rich murers took the house by storm. There was a renetition of the scene into courred when Dr. Everett was speaking. Everybody was on his feet shouting applause.

Mr. Irish touched lightly on the income tax

IRISH'S PERORATION.

Mr. Irish touched lightly on the income tax and told how he thought one could be levied without an amendment to the Constitution through the States themselves. He concluded with the story of Brace and Scotland. After drawing a very beautiful nicture of what Bruce had done for Scotland, he described this scene at the deathbed, when Bruce told how he had promised his food to visit Jerusalem, and how, then facing death, he could not carry out that promise, and he asked that when he died his heart be cut from his ribs and it be taken and laid on the sopulence of the Saviour. He described how the faithful followers of Bruce cut his heart from his ribs and putting it in a silver casket, started out for the derusalem, and on the way they met the Saracers, the common enemy, and gave battle to them. He told how the helder of the casket, raising it high above his head, furied it to the missi of the struggling mass and shouted to his followers to follow the heart of Bruce.

"So now," he said, "we take the casket containing the principles of Democracy as caunciated by Jefferson and Jackson, the casket containing the principles of Democracy as caunciated by Jefferson and Jackson, the casket containing the laws and the covenants, and we hur it at our common enemy. We will follow it through the flower of the Union or die in the attempt to win the victory." IRISH'S PERGRATION,

our common enemy. We will follow it through the flower of the Union or die in the attempt to win the victory."

The outburst of applause that followed this was greater than any that had been witnessed before. Again and again efforts were made to restore quiet, and again and again they failed. Flags were waving everywhere. Two or three times the band played, hats were tessed in the air, and cases and coats and everything else that happened to be handy. The speaker stood amiling during the demonstration.

The band played "Hally Round the Flag" and the crowd sang it. The moment the chairman could get order be entertained a motion to adjourn and it was carried, while half the crowd were yelling for other speakers. The adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock. As the crowd was going out there were queries here and there. "Why would not irish make a good candidate?" and a little Irish boom was started on the spot.

To Cure a Cold in One Bay Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. 25c.—Adv. SPEECHES OF CHAIRMEN.

EX-GOV. FLOWER AND SENATOR CAFFERY TO THE DELEGATES.

Gov. Flower's Address Pronounced the Best He Ever Delivered-He Given Figures to Show that the Wage Earner and Farmer Have Not Suffered More than Men in Other Business in the Last Twenty Years-Caffery Appeals from Democracy Drunk to Democracy Sober.

Indianapolis, Sept. 2.-Ex-Gov. Flower's speech, as temporary Chairman of the Conven-tion, was considered to be by his friends one of the strongest of the campaign. It certainly was the best speech that Roswell P. Flower ever delivered. He dealt not only in denunciations of Bryan as a quack doctor of politi-cal economy, but he also told of the shame and dishonor of the Chicago Convention, Almost every sound-money Democrat has deounced Bryan as a quack and the Chicago Convention as a gang of repudiationists, but it was left for Mr. Flower to give to this Convention and to the country the most stubborn array of facts that have as yet been presented during the campaign.

In the social walks of life men and women who have hitherto shown little interest in poli-tics have become deeply interested during this campaign, and many of the newspaper cor-respondents have been besieged by friends in the home circle and elsewhere for information as to the real facts concerning the issues of this campaign. Gov. Flower in his speech made as clear as noonday the issues of the campaign. His speech will be read by farmers and wage earners, and the facts and figures contained therein cannot be answered by Bryan or by any of the Tillmans and the Altgeids, who are the parent revolutionists of this great conspiracy against the honor of the United States.

Gov. Flower clearly shows that most of the ills of the people of this country for the last wenty years have been due entirely to the sharp competition which has confronted the United States. The capitalist has found that his investments have brought him decreased income. All of the nations of the earth are competing with America. In all the figures presented by Gov. Flower it was a notable fact that, from the best sources of information, the wage carner and the farmer have been the least injured during the last twenty years of foreign competition. Gov. Flower said:

CHAIRMAN FLOWER'S SPEECH.

This gathering is notice to the world that the Democratic party has not yet surrendered to populism and anarchy. The true principles of Democracy, expounded by Jefferson and exemplified through a century of national history, are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a Convention calling itself Democratic, but controlled by undemocratic influences. Those are true Democrats who remain true to the principles of their party, and who refuse to be beomed by vary declarations which betray party faiths and threaten both party and country with disaster.

ter.

Hy our presence here we emphasize the genu-ine character of our Democracy and demon

ter.

Hy our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our Democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship.
There have been numerous instances in political
history where in the name of party lovalty men
have justified their non-support of party platforms or candidates, and in too many such cases
has the movement failed because, when analyzed, its inspiring influence was found to be
nothing ligher than a desire to stenge disappointed ambitions or to overthrow a political
organization.

No such sordid motive can be charged against
this gathering. No Democrat here sought honors from those who framed the Chicago platform. Every Democrat here has only political humiliation to expect in the event of the
success of the Chicago ticket. No Democrat
honored here by being made the candidate of
this Convention can look forward with any
reasonable hope to an election. None of us
who helped to nominate him can expect to be
participants in any distribution of political
favors. We are here because we love our
country.

That is the inspiration which has drawn us That is the inspiration which has drawn us

That is the inspiration which has drawn us together and encourages our action. That is the fact which evidences our action. That is the fact which evidences our succeity and makes our cause strong with the people. For myself I can say that for over haif a century I have been untilnching in my support of Democratic principles, and I do not propose to give them up now, even if I have to bolt my party platform and ticket in order to maintain those principles. I have lived and worked for my party in a town and county where Democrats were so few that it was only by accident that we could elect even a constable once or twice in adecade. The chief complaint which my political critics have made against my acts in public life has been that I have been too much of a Democratic party. But in no test of partisanship have I been a better friend of the Democratic party than I feel I am to-day in joining with those who would save the party from the abyss toward which it has thrown itself.

Dear to me is this Democracy upon whose

party from the abyss toward which it has thrown itself.

Dear to me is this Democracy upon whose principles I was reared, and for whose success I have labored in season and out. Dear to me are the teachings of those creat Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, who, if alive to-day, would stand with us for party and public honor. And because I love my party and my country I am here to do what I can to shield them from daugerous atlack.

"The Populist Convention at Chicago did not realize that aspersions cast by them would in the future add instre to the object of their opprobrium. Long after this festering sore shall have healed and shall have passed into history as an incident as grotesque as Cozey's march to Washington, there will stand out worthly with the names of other foremost leaders of Democracy that of the man they are now villifying, Grover Cleveland."

CHICAGO PLATFORM UN-AMERICAN.

CHICAGO PLATFORN UN-AMERICAN.

The danger of the Chicago platform lies not alone nor chiefly in its declaration for a financial policy which would be rulnous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influences which controlled the Convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of national finance, and may debate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians, their minds fired, not by the scample of American patriots, but by that of the radicals of the French revolution, overturn party precedents and pack a Convention to secure an effective majority, then by ald of that majority raise aloft the incendiary hanner of the poor against the rich, attack the integrity of the Supreme Court, threaten the subversion of national institutions and the indirect nerversion of constitutional guarantees, incite disrespect to law and authority, suggest, and in substance recommend, the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of Democracy, that that government governs best which governs least, then it is time not only for Democrats to forsake that motley and un-American gathering, to reject that un-Democratic and un-American

mental principle of Democracy, that that government governs best which governs least, then it is time not only for Democrats to forsake that motley and in American gathering, to reject that un-Democratic and un-American enunciation of doctrines, and to ion, in such manner as may seem best, with all patriots who cherish their country's honor and wich to protect the welfare of its people.

I mistake the moral sense of the American people if the action of the Populists at Chicago, reduferced and emphasized by the action of the Populists at St. Louis, has not rekindled the spirit of American patriotism and awakened the American conscience to the national dangers which lurk in the forces and influences behind liryan and Sewali or Bryan and Watson. The real issue in this campaign is an issue of patriotism. In many a Presidential election has the light waged flercely between the advocates of different political doctrines, and the ruin of the country has been freely predicted if either set of doctrines were established as the policy of the Government—such predictions being merely the extreme expression of patry politics; but in this election the issues around which the battle is waging involve the integrity of our institutions and the sacredness of our national honor, and when men have stirred that deep well of sentiment, ordinary party differences disappear, the moral issue predominates, and all good citizens stand shoulder to shoulder against those who would defile the American name and undermine the wails of her political structure. Mr. Bryan takes pains to reiterate, in about every second speech, that he stands squarely on the Chicago piatform and supports every one of its planks. He has not yet announced his acceptance of all the planks of the Populist platform. But inasmuch as these are only different in degree, and he has been identified with populism quite as much as with Democraty, it is but fair to assume that he stands on both platforms. Not quite so radical in his views, pertaps, as Altged or Tilliman, not

Hoods Best to take after dinner: prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely Pills veretable; do not gripe or cause pain. All drangists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. roundings or stay the hand which threatens to

roundings or stay the hand which threatens to destroy and pervert.

BRYAN, THE WORD JUOGLER.

An untried man, a demagozue, a word juggler, he berhans will epresent the restless mob from which beroes, and with characteristic recklessness does not hesitate to appeal to bese human passions in order to attract votes. That in this incendiary's role, standing, as he professes to stand, on principles as un Democratic as those of Herr Most, he should deserve, by any conception of party, egularity, the support of true Democrats is past comprehension and explainable only by ignorance of the man and his platform or disloyalty to genuine party faith. No sound conception of party regularity, can justify encouragement to social disorder. Not even the honest believer in a sliver standard or the most enthusiastic bimetallist can, if he be a patriotic citizen, conscientious ly support the forces of political anarchy. Even the advocacy of free-sliver coinage by Bryan and many of his associates is only a cloak for the spirit of revolution behind it. Every true bimetallist must, blush to have his cause dependent for success upon those who would repudiate the national debt if free-sliver coinage did not accomplish bimetallism, who would repudiate the national debt if free-sliver coinage did not accomplish imetallism, who would repudiate the national debt if free-sliver coinage did not accomplish imetallism, who would repudiate the national debt if free-sliver coinage did not accomplish imetallism, who would repudiate the national debt if free-sliver coinage did not accomplish imetallism, who would repudiate the national debt if free-sliver coinage did not accomplish in the slings and telegraphs, who would restrain the strong arm of the law from the suppression of disorder. Even if I believed that free coinage of sliver by the United States independently and alone would, under proper conditions, restore bimetallism, I could not bring myself to intrust so delicate and important an undertaking to men of Hyan's inexperience or associat BRYAN, THE WORD JUNGLER. its phases so that it will appear to be the mo

and he evidently hopes, by magnifying the importance of this financial issue and distorting its phases so that it will appear to be the movement of the masses against the classes, to make Democratic features of the platform and to persuade them that, after all, only an economic issue is involved, and this should not justify a breaking of parity ties. But that kind of tactics should deceive no one.

We believe that Mr. Bryan's arguments for free silver are fallacious and demagogic, but we oppose his candidacy not chiefly because he favors free coiffage, but because his advocacy of that policy is but a feature of his support of a set of doctrines which we have been taught to regard as the very opposite of Democratic and the support of which demonstrates the unitness of Hryan and his associates for positions of public trust. Let not this fact escape Democraticatention. Every appeal in the name of party regularity to support the Bryan ticket is an appeal to support the governmental ownership of railroads and telegraphs, to attack the independence of the Federal judiciary, to abolish the merit system as a test of fitness for public office, to refuse to uphold the national credit by the issue of bonds when necessary, to scale down the public debt by repudiation, to invite not only the evils which would follow a silver standard, but those which would follow a silver standard, but those which would follow irredeemable paper money, for even purely flat money seems to be recommended in this Chirago platform. The men who represent such a tonglomeration of poor principles and radical notions are not Democrats.

They have no claim on Democrats, and all over the land to-day Democrats are rising to overthrow these party fetters which mean slavery, and to stand between the people and the certain injury which the party's rash leaders would inflict upon the nation.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT RIFE.

BEYOLLTIONABY SPIRIT RIFE.

The revolutionary spirit which forced Bryan's nomination is manifest in his speeches now being delivered throughout the country. His conspicuous failure at Madison Square Garden to advance the cause of silver by close argument has induced him to abandon the weapons of the logizian and statesman and to employ the arts of the orator. From the rear end of cars he has been flinging out social and political firebrands among the people. He appeals to the base instincts of the ignorant or to the misery of the distressed. He strives to array class against class, to incite employee against employer, to stir up debior against creditor, to make this a contest of the poor against the rich. May God prevent this incendary's work. In this broad land it has been our proud boset that the avenues of success have been open to all. The rich to day were the poor of yesteriary. No families of inherited wealth dominate our politics or our society.

Before the law all men are cough. The same

herited wealth dominate our politics or our society.

Before the law all men are equal. The same opportunities do not come to all men; some succeed, many fail, but no barrier to success or position is created by law, industrial conditions may be affected by unwise laws, and when this is demonstrated we attempt to change them through the opportunity which every man has to register his vote at the polis. But though some men succeed and many fail this is the lot of life, and no candidate for the Presidency has ever dared before to use this fact to arouse man against man and to kindle the fires of social discontent and disorder. Proud as we have been prouder still of the self-reliant, independent, and sensible spirit of her people. When foreign critics have told us Demogracy here would some day prove a failure, that universal suffrage would lead to anarchy, that class feeling would be eigendered which would result in riot or in the confiscation of property, we have laughed and have jointed to the sturdy Americanism on our farms, to the influences of our public schools, to the respect for law and order in our cities, to the examples of self-made men in every family, to the educating influences of our public schools, to the respect for law and order in our cities, and more than all to the solid partionism of our people. I believe that we can still depend on these. Had as the times are stagnant as industry is, distressed as many homes are for lack of employment, the common sense of the American people will not be deceived by appeals to passion, but will perceive clearly what is the truth, namely, that present conditions are largely caused not by the influences against which Mr. Bryan in lurid werds declaims but by fear of the very remedies which he sufface of the innernal and industrial world, then confidence may have created passes off the surface of the innernal and industrial world, then confidence will be restored, money will seek investment, factories will be restored and employment will be secure. There can be n

confidence and portends business failures and paule. These mean more men out of employment, more homes without food and clothing, more misery and distress.

All of Mr. Bryan's specious pleas and arguments for silver are based on the assumption that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would establish and Ladntain bimetallism—the parity of cold and silver at the exchangeable ratio of 18 to 1. If that assumption is incorrect or ill founded each of his arguments fall to the ground and every one of his predictions loses its force. Not one word has he uttered in advocacy of a silver standard. Not one word does he dare utter in behalf of a silver standard. He will declaim by the hour against the evils of gold monometallism, and nearly everything he easy on that subject is equally applicable to silver monometallism is a genuine Democratic doctrine, but bimetallism can never be attained by the men who dominated the Chicago Convention or by the method implied in the Chicago platform. There is reason to doubt whether the forces which controlled that Convention even desired to accomplish bimetallism. The word bimetallism does not appear in the platform. The Convention by an overwhelming vote rejected a proposition piedigg the Government to maintain the parity of the two metals. The disposition of the Convention, as indicated by its expressions and its actions, was toward silver monometallism for irredeemble flat money. As well might the ark of the covenant have been intrusted to the Philistines as to intrust the cause of bimetallism to the revolutionary horde behind Bryan.

It is not a difficult task to show that under present conditions free coinage of silver by the United States alone would result in silver monometallism. Foolish experiments in that direction have already caused the loss of a great part of our gold from circulation. Part of it has gone abroad, withdrawn from investment in our industries, and part has been hoarsel for the day when it should being a high premium. Our gold from circulation

Sneer as Mr. Bryan may at our dependence upon foreign gold, the bare fact re- Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near fulton St.

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mains that without it the building of our great railroads, the opening of our great farm areas, the development of our mines, the building up of our industries—with all the stimulus to prosperity which these have given—would have been delayed many years. Foreign gold—to Mr. Bryan's distorted vision and demagogic mind, a species of yellow fever—what is it but capital which gives work and wages to our citizens, adds to the product of our factories, makes necessities out of the former luxuries of life, increases the comforts and conveniences of living, adds to our country's wealth and prosperity, until finally we will be rich enough and prosperous enough to send part of our capital to other less fortunate or salvanced nations and perform the same good mission, selfish though it be, for other beople. Who would reject it because it comes, as some of it probably does, from the drones of Europe? To what better use can the accumulated wealth of European capital would tries?

racy be put than to build up American industries?

The withdrawal of European capital would still further depress values and encourage panic. So large a proportion of our business is done on credit, and credit is such a slender support, that when credit is attacked it matters not how much money there may be in the contry, it will avail nothing to prevent the contraction of loans and the refusal of accommodation. These mean business failures—losses, sacrifices of prices, diminished demand for com nodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty, and distress. Against the progress of this certain series of events, no man nor measure can stand. No kind of relief is efficacious except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodities and services and underlies the structure of their system of credit is sound and stable, and will remain so.

BBYAN A QUACK DOCTOR.

viction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodites and series and underlies the structure of the commodites and stable, and will remain so.

BRYAN A QUACK DOCTOR.

One characteristic of political remedies administered and recommended by quack political diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonetization of silver a sin remedy, and the remonetization of silver as his remedy and the remonetization of silver as his remedy, and the remonetization of silver as his remedy, and the farmed control of silver as his remedy and the remonetization of silver and the farmer, along make both ends meet, is told that by remonetizing silver wheat will go to a dollar a nushel, and other farm products will rise properties soid. Every rairond employed erroportionately, if this were true, rising prices of purpose the part of the sound by the control of silver as his decreamant of the properties soid. Every rairond employed will not be readily and the remained by the control of silver and the farmer of the soid of the properties soid. Every rairond employed erroportionately, if this were true, rising prices of purpose the solution of silver as his decreamant of the properties soid. Every rairond employed which are more profitable and less competitive, and the farmers of my State why they are siving up the production of wheat and corn, and they will not tell you it is because of the depreciation of the properties and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of the stapic cereals. And they have taken to raising other crops which are more profitable and less competitive, against the solution of the state of the world. The sam

However much the prices of agricultural products have declined they have not declined more rapidly than the necessities which the farmer buys, nor so rapidly as the freight rates which promote the market for his products. The report of the National Board of Trade shows that the average charge for carrying a ton of freight one mile on thirteen of the most important railroads of the United States has failen from 3.08 cents in 1805 and 1.81 cents in 1870 to 76 cents in 1803. You will thus see that in 1865 it cost \$30 to transfer one ton 1,000 miles and only \$7.30 in 1803.

In 1872, according to Government reports, the

that in 1805 it cost \$30 to transfer one ton 1,000 miles and only \$7.50 in 1803.

In 1872, according to Government reports, the price of transporting one bushel of wheat from thicago to New York by lake and canal was 24 47-100 cents; by lake and rail, 28 cents; by all rail, 335 cents, in 1805, by lake and canai, 411-100 cents; by lake and rail, 6 95-100 cents; by all rail, 12 17-100 cents.

No such proportionate reduction has been seen in the price of wheat or corn. The average price of wheat in 1870 was 80 cents per bushel in gold. To-day it is 56 cents—a reduction since 1870 scarcely half as great as the reduction of freight rates—Mr. Hryan's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Atlantic cable has produced the same result as regards the rate of interest on money that the opening of new lands, the extension of transportation facilities, and excessive production have produced in the prices of wheat and corn. It taps the money supply of the world and brings it to our service.

GOLD BRINGS CHEAPER INTEREST.

So long as we pay our debts in the kind of money we borrow, the rate of interest will continue to cheapen for the farmer, merchant, manufacturer and miner, and for those engaged in any other industry in this country.

Our silver friends claim that the gold dollar has gone up to 200, while silver has neither gone up nor down.

I snswer that in 1873 the Government rate of interest was 6 per cent.; the rate in any of the Western olties was from 1 to 2 per cent, per month, and money was hard to get at that. By this same Atlantic cable, reaching to money in England. Germany, and Holland, the rate of interest on our Government bonds has been reduced to from 3 to 3½ per cent, and the rate of interest in Western citles does not now exceed from 6 to8 per cent, per annum, and good mortgages have been made in Chicago at 5 per cent. The Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fé Railroad, the Burlington and Quincy, the Pennsylvania, all had bonds twenty-five years ago bearing

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from seven to ten per cent, interest per annum. Who paid that interest? The farmer when he paid his freight. The rate of interest to-day with these bonds placed in London and in Europe is on an average four per cent, per annum; so that the man who had gold to loan in this country or in Europe in 1873 could get nearly double the rate of interest per annum that he can get to-day. Is not the value of the gold dollar regulated by the price that you can get per annum for it? If this is the case, then the price of the gold dollar is not 200, as our silver friends claim, but has been reduced by one-half because it will only bring to the owner about one-half of what is did twenty-five years ago. There is a natural reason for this reduction in the price of gold. Why, last year the world produced over \$200,000,000 of gold, nearly one-fourth of which was produced in the United States, and the production is steadily increasing year by year. Now this \$200,000,000 amounts to \$27,000,000 more than all the gold and silver produced in the world in 1873.

The rate of interest in every country where they have a solid and fixed standard is nearly half of the rate prevailing in any silver country. A good illustration is found in the adjoining States of British Guiana and Venezuela. In British Guiana, where the standard is gold, the rate of interest, is from 4 to 4 per cent, per annum, while in Venezuela, a silver country, the rate is from 10 to 12 per cent, and this will follow in every silver country. The reason is plain: When you loan money under a fixed standard, and agree to pay under the same standard, and agree to

standard, the londer can afford to loan his money at a cheaper rate than when he loans it in a currency that may depreciate before the return of his money.

A silver standard would work particular injury to wage earners. The rich and well to do can usually take care of themselves, but the man who has a vital interest in every day's wages, whose family depends upon those wages for its bread and meat, is the person first to feel the injury and last to feel any possible benefit from an inflation of the currency. Not only would he for one year, or two years, or perhaps many years feel the effect of the prostration of industry and business which would at least be the first result of a change to the silver standard, but when that wore away, as it probably would in the course of time, and the full effects of an inflation of the currency under unlimited silver coinage began to be manifested, he would find the prices of food, of clothing, of rents raising, but his wages would remain stationary, for it is an economic fact that in an era of rising prices wages are the last to feel the influence. So long as steady work is assured, the laborer is much better off under the condition of falling prices such as we have had for many years, as the cost of production of commodities has been decreased by new inventions and improved methods of manufacture, for the necessities of life and even its luxuries have become cheaper, while by reason of various influences wages have risen.

In 1870 the average wages paid to laborers was \$102 per year. In 1890 these had increased to \$485, more than 50 per cent., while during the same period the prices of commodities had fallen, the silverites tell us, from 25 to 40 per cent. Under the special to laborers was \$102 per year. In 1890 these had increased to \$485, more than 50 per cent., while the had a laborer is at least 75 per cent. better off than he was in 1870.

Does he wish to reverse this condition and face lower wages and higher cost of living? I think these facts had only to be presented

HARMFUL TO RAILROAD MEN.

Senator Caffery's speech as permanent Chair-man of the Convention was shorter than Gov. Flower's, and dealt more in rhetoric and less in actual figures. It was received with enthusi-

SENATOR CAFFERY'S SPEECH.

SENATOR CAFFERY'S SPEECH.

Senator Caffery said:
I tender this Convention my deepest thanks for the high honor of selecting me to preside over its deliberations. I shall always regard it as the highest ever conferred upon me. Charged by our party with the function of ministering in its temple of faith and teaching the people its true doctrines, our priests have descerated its altars, broken its shrines, and taught false doctrines to the teople. We now enter the sanctuary of the temple and take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will hereafter vigilantly guard, protect, and defend. We will purify its descerated altars and rebuild its broken shrines. And, lest the hearts of the people be stolen away from true Democratic faith, the faith of our fathers and founders, we must separate from our brethren who have wrought this evil and from those who have followed their evil teaching. We cannot follow them in the road they have taken, for their feet are swift to destruction and their way is the way of death. The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel, and we part from them in sorrow.

PARTY LOYALTY DISCUSSED.

awift to destruction and their way is the way of death. The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel, and we part from them in sorrow.

PARTY LOYALTY DISCUSSED.

Loyalty to party discipline and organization has ever been the pride and strength of our party. Loyalty to principle has ever been, and ever will be, its cardinal and leading tenet, paramount to all others, bluding in conscience and guiding the action of every true Democrat. If we do not look into evidence to show the Michigan frauds and other devious acts and practices designed to pack the Convention, the Chicago platform has the stamp of our party and claims its allegiance. But it is a mere slimulacrum; a form without the substance of Democracy, and no Democrat is bound by it, nor is it entitled to his fealty.

The declarations of that platform are "open, palpable, and flagrant" departures from all that Democracy has stood for. They assail the money standard of the country, and declare for the inflated and depreciated standard of free sliver at 16 to 1. They assail the right and to protect property under the control and in the custody of the Federal courts in any State in the Union; they attack the integrity of a coordinate branch of the Government; they declare that the functions of issuing paper money is to be exclusively exercised by the Government for which gold was received, and for the payment of which in the same coin the national faith is pledged, may be paid in a depreciated coin.

We declare that each and all of these attacks and declarations are undemocratic. They are an assault upon the Constitution, the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and the distinguished partot and statesman who has twice led it to the only victories it has achieved in thirty-six years.

It is the Ishmael of platforms, it raises its hand against some of the principles of both parties, and nearly all the principles of the bemocratic party. It is begotten of the social during between Democracy, populism, and anarchy, And that the Scriptures ma

the face of the earth."

FREE COINAGE ADMITS ONLY OF ARGUMENT.

We hold that no argument is needed to show the revolutionary and anarchistic character of the doctrine that the laws carnot be enforced in a State by the Executive to protect property which is in the jurisdiction of Federal courts, or to protect the United States mails, or that the Supreme Court ought to be reorganized, or that the national honor should be stained, or the national faith violated, or that the freedom of private contract ought to be imitted, or that the function of issuing paper money ought to be exclusively exercised by the Federal Government. We hold that the theory of free comage of sliver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 admits of argument, but we hold that the weight of authority, the strength of reasoning, and the facts of history all point to its fallacy and the ruin our consequences of its adoption.

We hold that it will rob the poor man of his , Labor Day excursion to Ningara Falls and Buffalo vin West Shore Railroad on all trains, next Saturday; only \$5 for round trip,—Adu.

All our men's \$3 and \$4 shoes are reduced to \$2.50. We want more shoe business.

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wage and the rich man of his wealth, the widew of her savings, the child of his patrimon, the soldier of his persion, the industrious of his toil, and the inventor of the reward of his genius. We hold that it will demoralize and seriously

solder of his pension, the industrious of his tool, and the inventor of the reward of his genius, we hold that it will demoralize and seriously disturb the immense trade and commerce of the republic and drive the country to a discredited, depreciated, and depreciating standard; smite our finances as with a palsy and trade with a blight. We hold that the nation's credit will fall prostrate, its obligations will be dishonored, and its unsulled character will be stained with fraud and deceit.

We claim that these averments are true, eatablished by historical fact, by unanswers is reason, the opinions of the most distinguished political economists and the common sense and common honesty of the largest portion of our fellow citizens. The credulity and couldity of some of our good citizens have been played upon and aroused by artful fanatics and common and aroused by artful fanatics and common senses, patriotic, and intelligent men who cling with all the strength of conviction to the specious but unsound theory of bimeralism at liste 1. If their theory is denounced as faise and pernicious, no imputation is cast upon their character nor any sine upon their intelligence.

The free coinage of silver is, and has been since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the supreme, overshadowing interest before the country. Upon that issue the President and a majority of his party took opposite sides. In consequence, he has been powposite sides, in consequence, he has been powposite sides. In consequence, he has been powposite sides, in consequence, he DEMOCRACY TO BE PRESERVED.

Fellow citizens, we are not traitors to our party. We are in the path of our fathers. We cannot be driven from it. We will defend the honor of our country and the integrity of our principles as long as life endures. We can neither be ousted of our political heritage nor forced into the ranks of our old-time adversary. We intend to preserve intact, unimpaired, and unsullied, by and through the organization which we perfect to-day, the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, and Cleveland. We propose to furnish an abiding place for such of our brethren as, shocked and grieved at the betrayal of our principles at Chicago, are inclined to go to the Republican camp. The principles of Democracy are imperishable. They are antagonistic to the paternalism of the Republican and the Socialist, the destructiveness of the Anarchist, and the vagaries of the Republican and the Socialist, the de-structiveness of the Anarchist, and the vagaries of the inflationist and repudiator. Byron wrote: "While the Caliseum stands Rome shall stand, and while Rome stands, the world." We say: "While Democracy stands the republic shall stand, and while the republic stands, human liberty."

For a season our party may stray after false doctrines and flounder amid on amiliance.

For a season our party may stray after false doctrines and flounder amid quagmires until the beacon light of truth breaks upon it. It will rise from every fall like Anteos of old, and "een in its ashes shall live its wonted fires." If it is the decree of fate our party must perish, let no historian write such epitaph on its tomb as this, "Came to an untimely end from swallowing political and financial poison," but rather let this epitanh be written over its honored grave, dug amid the ruins of the Capitol. "It did not survive the loss of liberty, the destruction of the republic, and the decay of private morals."

FROM DEMOCRACY DRUNK TO DEMOCRACY

We are the propagandists of no new cree; we are the upholders of the old. We appeal from Democracy drunk with delusion to Democracy sobered by reason. With an abiding faith in the intelligence and honesty of our neople, we lay before them and the world the reasons that prompt us to unfurl the old flag that has floated over many a triumph and many a defeat, and never yet solled by repudiation or stained by dishoner.

We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive

over many a triumph and many a defeat, and never ret solled by repudiation or stained by dishonor.

We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive rather than a negative policy; to be Achilles dragging Hector around the wails of Incy rather than Achilles sulking in his tent. We propose to made a funeral pyre of the cadavers of populism and anarchy. We propose to drag behind our triumphant charlot wheels, in defeat and digrace, around the national Capitol the dead Frankenstein personlfying their persicious creed and their turbulent fanaticism. We cannot make beifellows, even in a night of furious storm and thick diskness, of our lifelong antagonists. We cannot even to escape as great evils as are the necessary result of the success of the Chicago platform, be the executioners of our loved and venerated party. We cannot, even by implication, be the do to the false theory that the people can be made rich by taxation, nor to the theory that the Federal power and Treasury can or ought to be used to impair the autonomy of the States on one hand and on the other to dispense largess to favored classes.

The election of McKinley or of Bryan with

and on the other to dispense largess to favored classes.

The election of McKinley or of Bryan with our support would mean the destruction of our whole party for a generation; for when our people recover from the debauch of populism and anarchy they will discard the men whe have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley those men will be the recognized exponents of Democracy. When fumes of the debauch are dissipated, and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock will turn toward its fold only to find it destroyed.

flock will turn toward its fold only to find it destroyed.

We therefore stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrais to rally for the support of government and law, for the honor of their country, and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories, and its glories. If not heeded now, it will be in the hear future, and then these clouds which lowered over our political fortunes and darsened our councils will take flight; those apposed eyes which lately met in party conflict will be turned all one way, and a united and triumphant Democracy will march on to victory under the ægis of the Constitution and under the precepts of the apostles of our faith.

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